

POSTSCRIPT.

Congress.—On the 2d inst., the Oregon territorial bill (not the bill of the Senate) passed the House, yeas 129, nays 71. This bill contains the *anti-slavery* clause, or "Wilmot proviso," which the House refused to strike out, ayes 88, nays 114. There is some talk that the Senate will strike out, from the enacting clause, and substitute its own territorial bill, which the House refused to pass.

The House agreed to the joint resolution previously adopted by the Senate, directing that the *three months extra pay*, authorized by a late law to be paid to the officers and privates, in the late war with Mexico, "shall be paid and settled by the Pay Department of the army, under such regulations as the Paymaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall establish." This will hasten a settlement with the volunteers very much, saving perhaps a year's time.

On the 10th of March a battle was fought between the Indians and the Oregon regiment, in which the former were defeated with 50 killed and many wounded. The Americans lost nine killed and ten wounded.

RICH—DECIDEDLY.

The following "Whig" Song, which was highly popular in many States during the campaign of 1840, has been brought to light by the editor of the *Nashville Union*. It is taken from one of the "Yaller Kivers" of that year. We especially recommend it to be sung on all *proper occasions*,—that when two or three young "Whigs" get together to invoke the spirit of *Hard Cider*.

WHIG SONG OF THE BLOODHOUNDS.

TUNE.—"At the Blue Bonnets."

Bow! wow! Tray, Blanche and Tally-ho!

Why, ye dogs, who don't ye stand in order?

Bow! wow! Bow! wow! Bow! wow!

Four dogs against two on the Florida Border,

Tower, don't you tail, Cato is on the trail,

Cesar is howling his signal for battle,

Sport has his nose in trim, fleeterness you know's in Jim,

Up with your tails and make meat of the cattle.

Chorus—Bow! wow! &c.

Bow! bow! be of good music, dogs!

Are we not soldiers of Uncle Sam's army?

Bow! wow!—on to the tussle dogs,

Up with your nose—the scut is quite halmy.

Take care of rattle snakes—it's hard to battle snakes;

Legs they have none, while we have got four on 'em,

Ping up your noses, dogs—well take old Moses dog,

We're cannon all over, and to make war on 'em.

Chorus—Bow! wow! &c.

Are we not soldiers of Uncle Sam's army?

Bow! wow!—on to the tussle dogs,

Up with your nose—the scut is quite halmy.

Now is no time to be bounching and barking,

On to the Seminoles—a drama from Jimmy Knowles,

Soon will immortalize all who die tragically;

Bark out your war note then—echo through swamp and glen,

Chorus—Bow! wow! &c.

THE PHILADELPHIAN CATECHISM.

Who announced to the Mexicans that Paredes had proclaimed war, and that "we come to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future?" Gen. Taylor.

Who called the war the President's war, and pronounced it unjust and unwise, and aided and comforted the enemy? The Whigs.

Who advised the advance of our army to the Rio Grande in October, 1845? Gen. Taylor.

Who says the boundary between the United States and Mexico ought to be the Sierra Madre? Z. Taylor.

Who declares that Gen. Taylor was nominated by the whigs of the free States, and that they might have prevented it? George Ashburn.

Who raised a black flag and tolled the court house bell when he heard of Taylor's nomination? The whigs of Elgin, Ohio.

Who felt like doing the same thing? The whigs of New England.

whose words are these?—"In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party?" Zachary Taylor's.

Who said he would give no pledges? General Taylor.

Who says General Taylor approves of the pledges for him in the Chinese Museum? Baile Peyton, Logan Hunton, and A. C. Bullitt.

What party first nominated Gen. Taylor for President? The Whigs.

Who says Gen. Taylor's nomination "oozed up, as it were, from the people!" Abbott Lawrence.

Who "stabbed" Abbot Lawrence in the Chinese Museum? Judge Allen and Natick Cobbler.

Who did the whigs in 1840 propose to "go around and make speeches for Gen. Harrison?" The Natick Cobbler.

Who says, so help him God, he will do all he can to defeat Taylor? The Natick Cobbler.

Who says "no gentleman can vote for Taylor?" E. L. Keyes, counsellor to Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts.

Who said the war was becoming of such a character that no gentleman could engage in it? The editors of the Atlas.

Who declared that war was a crime, and that all engaged in it were participants in the crime? The whigs of Massachusetts.

Did Gen. Taylor participate in the "crime?" Well he did, hoss.

Who will cast the vote of the State for General Taylor? The whig legislature of Massachusetts.

Does this involve any contradiction? In whig ethics, it does not.

On what point did General Taylor say his position was *irreconcilable*? On this: that he would not be brought forward by whigs, democrats, or natives, as the candidate of their party.

Who says these parties "unfortunately divide our country," thereby censuring them all equally? Z. Taylor.

Who retired from the whig press at Greenfield, rather than sell his principles and support Taylor? C. J. Ingoldsby.

What were Mr. Ingoldsby's principles? The same as those avowed by nearly all the whig papers in New England before the Philadelphia nomination.

What editor in Boston retired rather than support Taylor? J. T. Buckingham, author of the anti-war report adopted by the whig legislature of Massachusetts.

Who pledged the vote of Ohio to Gen. Taylor for President, and to his old white horse for Vice President? Mr. Collier, delegate to the Whig National Convention.

Who said the nomination of Taylor was an insult to the virtue and intelligence of the American people? The whig editor of the Lafayette, La., Journal.

Who says the whigs will *honor* that Taylor "never slavery to be a curse to the country" (it desires its extirpation, (it) and is opposed to the further extension of slave territory?" The editor of the Boston Atlas.

Who has a letter from Gen. Taylor stating that in his Signal letter he did not mean to commit himself to the editor's opinions on the Wilmot proviso? Mr. Doolittle, barnburner, of Wyoming.

What was the Signal? The first Taylor paper in Cincinnati.

Where is it? Dead—and the editor, J. W. Taylor, has just formally renounced all allegiance to his newspaper.

Who says that Gen. Taylor is opposed to the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso? Col. Haskell, whig member of Congress from Tennessee.

Who says Gen. Taylor is the last man to countenance the extension of slavery? Col. Johnson, of Upper Piqua, Ohio.

Who declares that Taylor is opposed to restrictions upon new territory, and "even in favor of the annexation of Mexico itself?" John M. Botts, of Virginia, the man that slept with John Tyler.

Who says the whig party, whether Taylor is elected or not, is doomed to a death that knows no resurrection? Mr. Earl, whig member of the Massachusetts legislature from Worcester.

Whose friends told him he was the only whig in a slave state who could get the whig vote of the free States? Henry Clay's.

Who said if Mr. Clay couldn't carry Tennessee, no whig in the Union could? Gov. Jones.

Who brags that Taylor can carry Tennessee? Gov. Jones.

Who says Taylor's nomination was effected by a conspiracy between the cotton planters and traffickers in human flesh of the southwest and the cotton spinners and traffickers of the northeast; a conspiracy between the lords of the loom and the lords of the lash? Charles Sumner, of Boston, a whig.

Who pronounced Henry Clay the whig Messiah? Horace Greeley.

What does he call Taylor? A journeyman threatener.

Which of these epithets do all democrats condemn? Both,毫不客气.

Which do whigs approve? Some one, some other.

Who says he never heard General Taylor swear? Maj. J. P. Gaines.

What was old Rough and Ready's exclamation when he heard of the surrender of Maj. J. P. Gaines at Encarnacion? "By G—d I would have fought a little, now."

What evidence have we that Gen. Taylor in battle made use of the words "Give 'em hell"! That of the N. O. Picayune.

Who edits the N. O. Picayune? A. C. Bullitt, one of those authorized to say that Gen. Taylor will abide by the pledge made for him by the Louisiana whig delegates.

Who found fault with these words, "Give 'em hell"? The anti-slavery whigs generally.

What did the whigs paint on their banners in 1840? Cala bloodhounds.

Will they not carry these banners now? Because their candidate for President urged the use of the bloodhounds.

Who accuse Gen. Wm. O. Butler of attending a horse race in Mexico on Sunday? The northern whigs.

Who was publicly received in New Orleans on Sunday, and attended the theatre on Sunday? Z. Taylor.

Who has been in the habit of going from his plantation to New Orleans to attend the Sunday horse races? Z. Taylor.

Ought not pious northern whigs to be shocked at this? They ought not.

Why? Because Daniel Webster says "there are no Sundays in revolutionary times," and because

Z. Taylor Z.

is the whig banner.

Who pronounced Gen. Cass to be "an officer of the highest promise?" Gen. Harrison, in his report of the battle of the Thames.

Who admits that Gen. Cass is an "unvariables, kind-hearted man," and that "his character is unimpeachable?" John Van Buren.

Who admitted that, in nominating Gen. Cass, the Baltimore convention nominated "a gentleman of talents, of respectability, and of the most exemplary personal character?" The National Intelligencer.

Who said that when he wanted a thing well done, he got a Butler to do it? Lafayette.

Who is one of the Butlers? The democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Who doubts that Cass and Butler are worthy of the high stations that await them? Nobody.—Boston Post.

Approved July 5, 1848.

BY AUTHORITY.



PUBLIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirteenth Congress.

[PUBLISHERS.—No. 57.]

AN ACT further to extend the time for locating Virginia military lands, and returning surveys thereto, the General and Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled "An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military lands, warrants, and returns, thereto, the General and Officers," be, and the same is hereby enacted, as follows:

Sec. 1. *And be it further enacted, That in case the revenue of the department, referred to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the expenses appropriated, then, any deficiency that may thus arise shall be paid by the payment of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.*

Approved July 10, 1848.

Brennan, according to the contract with Edward Mills, authorized by the act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, four hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation to post-masters, one million seventy-five thousand dollars;

For carrying steam-boats, and way letters, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For wrapping paper, eighteen thousand dollars;

For office furniture, in the offices of post-masters, three thousand dollars;

For post bags, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For blanks, eighteen thousand dollars;

For mail locks, keys and stamps, five thousand dollars;

For ten special agents, twelve thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For six commissioners, twenty thousand dollars;

For five clerks, twenty thousand dollars;

For six messengers, twenty thousand dollars;

For six drivers, twenty thousand dollars;

For six horses, twenty thousand dollars;

For six mules, twenty thousand dollars;

For six wagons, twenty thousand dollars;

For six carts, twenty thousand dollars;

For six teams, twenty thousand dollars;

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